

405 KAR 18:100. Permanent and temporary impoundments.

RELATES TO: KRS 151.100, 151.250(3), 350.100, 350.151, 350.420, 350.455, 350.465, 30 C.F.R. Parts 730-733, 735, 817.49, 917, 30 U.S.C. 1253, 1255, 1266

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 350.028, 350.151, 350.465, 30 C.F.R. Parts 730-733, 735, 817.49, 917, 30 U.S.C. 1253, 1255, 1266

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 350.028(1), (5), 350.151(1), and 350.465(2) authorize the cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations relating to surface and underground coal mining operations. This administrative regulation establishes the requirements for the design, construction, certification, inspection, and maintenance of temporary and permanent impoundments for underground mines. This administrative regulation differs from federal regulations as follows: (1) Section 1 of this administrative regulation provides criteria related to the stability, settlement, embankment height and width, and freeboard of impoundments which is not found in the federal regulations. These criteria have been retained because they have long been effective guidelines for embankment safety and stability. (2) Section 1(9)(c) of this administrative regulation provides an exemption from engineering inspection for certain types of impoundments without embankments. These inspections are unnecessary because the embankments do not present a safety hazard or environmental concern that would warrant routine, detailed inspection. (3) Section 1(10)(b) of this administrative regulation provides an exemption from quarterly inspections for certain small nonhazardous impoundments without embankment structures. These inspections are unnecessary because the structures cannot develop the hazardous conditions which the inspections were intended to detect.

Section 1. General Requirements. The requirements of this section apply to both temporary and permanent impoundments.

(1)(a) Impoundments meeting the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a), shall comply with the requirements of 30 CFR 77.216 and this administrative regulation. The plan required to be submitted to the district manager of MSHA under 30 CFR 77.216 shall be submitted to the cabinet as part of the permit application after the plan has been approved by MSHA.

(b) All impoundments classified as Class B-moderate hazard or Class C-high hazard, and all permanent "dams," as defined in KRS 151.100, shall comply with 405 KAR 7:040, Section 5 and with 401 KAR 4:030.

(2) Design certification. The design of impoundments shall be certified by a qualified registered professional engineer as designed to meet the requirements of this administrative regulation using current, prudent engineering practices, and any design criteria established by the cabinet. The qualified registered professional engineer shall be experienced in the design and construction of impoundments.

(3) Stability.

(a)1. Permanent and temporary impoundments meeting the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a), all Class B and C impoundments, and all permanent impoundments, shall have a minimum static safety factor of 1.5 for the normal pool with steady seepage saturation conditions, and a seismic safety factor of at least 1.2.

2. Impoundments not included in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, except coal mine waste impoundments, shall have a minimum static safety factor of 1.3 for the normal pool with steady state seepage saturation conditions.

(b) The constructed height of the dam shall be increased a minimum of five (5) percent over the design height to allow for settlement, unless it has been demonstrated to the cabinet that the material used and the design will ensure against all settlement.

(c) The minimum top width of the embankment shall not be less than the quotient of $(H+35)/5$,

where H is the height, in feet, of the embankment as measured from the upstream toe of the embankment.

(d) Unless the cabinet approves steeper slopes, based upon a satisfactory demonstration of stability by the applicant acceptable to the cabinet, the sum of the upstream and downstream side slopes (h/v) of the settled embankment shall not be less than 5h:1v, with neither slope steeper than 2h:1v. Slopes shall be designed to be stable in all cases, even if flatter side slopes are required.

(e) The fill material shall be free of sod, large roots, other large vegetative matter, and frozen soil and shall not contain coal mine waste except for coal mine waste impounding structures pursuant to 405 KAR 18:160.

(f) The placing and spreading of fill material shall be started at the lowest point of the foundation. The fill shall be brought up in horizontal layers of thickness as is required to facilitate compaction and meet the design requirement of this administrative regulation. Compaction shall be conducted as specified in the design approved by the cabinet.

(g) The entire embankment including the surrounding areas disturbed by construction shall be stabilized with respect to erosion by a vegetative cover or other means immediately after the embankment is completed. The active upstream face of the embankment where water will be impounded may be riprapped or otherwise stabilized. Areas in which the vegetation is not successful or where rills and gullies develop shall be repaired and revegetated in accordance with 405 KAR 18:190, Section 4.

(h) Slope protection shall be provided to protect against surface erosion at the site and protect against sudden drawdown.

(4) Freeboard. Impoundments shall have adequate freeboard to resist overtopping by waves and by sudden increases in storage volume. The minimum elevation at the top of the settled embankment shall be one (1.0) foot above the water surface in the pond with the emergency spillway flowing at design depth. For embankments subject to settlement, this one (1.0) foot minimum elevation requirement shall apply at all times, including the period after settlement. Freeboard requirements shall not apply to incised impoundments which have no embankment or levee.

(5) Foundation.

(a)1. Foundation and abutments for the impounding structure shall be designed to be stable under all conditions of construction and operation of the impoundment and shall be designed based on adequate and accurate information on the foundation conditions.

2. For permanent and temporary impoundments meeting the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a), for all Class B and C impoundments, and for all permanent impoundments, foundation investigations as well as any necessary laboratory testing of materials shall be performed in order to determine the design requirements for foundation and embankment stability.

3. If an approved temporary impoundment has been constructed and the permittee subsequently seeks a permit revision to upgrade the structure to a permanent impoundment, the cabinet may waive the foundation investigations and laboratory testing required by subparagraph 2 of this paragraph under the following circumstances:

- a. The structure has been recently verified as being a Class A-low hazard structure;
- b. The structure does not meet the definition of the term "dam," as defined at KRS 151.100; and
- c. The cabinet approves conservative, assumed values for the strength parameters used in the stability analyses to ensure compliance with subsection (3)(a) of this section.

(b) All vegetative and organic materials shall be removed and foundations excavated and prepared to resist failure. Cutoff trenches shall be installed if necessary to ensure stability.

(6) Impoundments shall include a combination of principal and emergency spillways which shall be designed and constructed to safely pass the design precipitation event specified in this subsection, unless the cabinet requires a larger event. Twenty-four (24) hours may be used in lieu of six (6) hours for the duration of a design precipitation event specified in this subsection.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, Class A structures that do not meet the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a), shall pass the:

1. Twenty-five (25) year, six (6) hour precipitation event if it is a temporary structure; or
2. The fifty (50) year, six (6) hour precipitation event if it is a permanent structure.

(b) Class A structures that do meet the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a), shall pass the 100 year, six (6) hour precipitation event.

(c) Class B and C structures and all permanent dams as defined in KRS 151.100 shall comply with the criteria established in 401 KAR 4:030.

(7) Class A impoundments not meeting the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a), may use a single spillway (if allowed pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section) if the spillway:

(a) Is an open channel of nonerodible construction and capable of maintaining sustained flows; and

(b) Is not earth or grass lined.

(8) The vertical portion of any remaining highwall shall be located far enough below the low-water line along the full extent of the highwall to provide adequate safety and access for the proposed water users.

(9) Engineer inspections. A qualified registered professional engineer or other qualified professional specialist, under the direction of the professional engineer, shall inspect the impoundment. The professional engineer or specialist shall be experienced in the design and construction of impoundments.

(a) Inspections shall be made regularly during construction, upon completion of construction, and at least yearly until removal of the structure or release of the performance bond.

(b) The qualified registered professional engineer shall promptly, after each inspection, provide to the cabinet a certified report that the impoundment has been constructed and maintained as designed and in accordance with the plan approved in the permit and 405 KAR Chapters 7 through 24. The report shall include discussion of any appearances of instability, structural weakness or other hazardous conditions, depth and elevation of any impounded waters, existing storage capacity, any existing or required monitoring procedures and instrumentation and any other aspects of the structure affecting stability. The report shall also confirm the hazard classification of the impoundment, or if the hazard classification has changed, the report shall contain a detailed explanation of the change and the conditions causing the change. A copy of the report shall be retained at or near the mine site.

(c) An impoundment with no embankment structure, that is completely incised or is created by a depression left by backfilling and grading, that is not a sedimentation pond or coal mine waste impoundment and is not otherwise intended to facilitate active mining, shall be exempt from this subsection unless the cabinet determines on a case-by-case basis that engineering inspection and certification are necessary to insure public health and safety or environmental conditions, in which case the cabinet shall establish appropriate inspection and certification requirements for the impoundment that shall apply in lieu of the requirements of this subsection and shall notify the permittee in writing.

(10) Operator examinations.

(a) Impoundments subject to 30 CFR 77.216, and Class B and C impoundments, shall be examined in accordance with 30 CFR 77.216-3.

(b) Impoundments not included in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be examined at least quarterly by a qualified person designated by the operator for appearance of structural weakness and other hazardous conditions. Quarterly examinations shall be conducted each calendar quarter (i.e., January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December) and no two (2) examinations shall be within thirty (30) days of each other unless additional examinations within a quarter are required. Reports of the examinations shall be retained at or near the mine site. An impoundment with no embankment structure, that is completely incised or is created by a depression left by back-

filling and grading, shall be exempt from this paragraph.

(11) Emergency procedures. If any examination or inspection discloses that a potential hazard exists, the person who examined the impoundment shall immediately notify the department and the Kentucky Division of Water, or if these agencies cannot be reached, Disaster and Emergency Services. The permittee shall immediately implement emergency procedures formulated for public protection and remedial action. If adequate emergency procedures cannot be formulated or implemented by the permittee, the cabinet shall be notified, and the cabinet shall notify the appropriate agencies that other emergency procedures are required to protect the public.

Section 2. Permanent Impoundments. A permanent impoundment of water may be created, if authorized by the cabinet in the approved permit based upon the following demonstration:

(1) The size and configuration of the impoundment will be adequate for its intended purposes.

(2) The quality of impounded water will be suitable on a permanent basis for its intended use and, after reclamation, will meet applicable state and federal water quality standards, and discharges from the impoundment will meet applicable effluent limitations and will not degrade the quality of receiving water below applicable state and federal water quality standards.

(3) The water level will be sufficiently stable and be capable of supporting the intended use.

(4) Final grading will provide for adequate safety and access for proposed water users. Perimeter slopes shall be stable and shall be protected against erosion.

(5) The impoundment will not result in the diminution of the quality and quantity of water utilized by adjacent or surrounding landowners for agricultural, industrial, recreational, or domestic uses.

(6) The impoundment will be suitable for the approved postmining land use. (8 Ky.R. 1566; eff. 1-6-83; Am. 15 Ky.R. 485; 1085; eff. 12-13-88; 24 Ky.R. 741; 2672; eff. 6-10-98.)